1 Making connections

1.1 Meeting and greeting

1 **Read the text about Japan. Then write *yes* or *no* beside each of the sentences.**

In formal situations ...

a Japanese people shake hands. ….No.….

b They bow when they meet. ……

c If you come from another country it's OK to shake hands. ……

d When you meet someone, it's important to look at them. ……

e It's good to nod when someone is speaking to show you're paying attention. ……

In Japan, the formal way to greet each other is by bowing. Foreign visitors can shake hands and bow their head a little when they meet, or just nod their head. The bow is quick, you don't smile and there is little or no eye contact.

When you are listening to a Japanese person, it is important to nod your head. This shows that you understand the speaker. When you wave your hand in front of your face it means 'No' or 'I don't know.' Don't stand too close to the other person and never touch them.

2 **Complete the crossword with words you have used in this lesson.**

Across

1 In some countries, you greet people by giving them a …… on the cheek. (4)

4 A person you work with. (9)

8 Move your hand to say 'Hello' or 'Goodbye'. (4)

9 Put your arms around someone. (3)

10 'How are you?' 'I'm ……, thanks.' (4)

Down

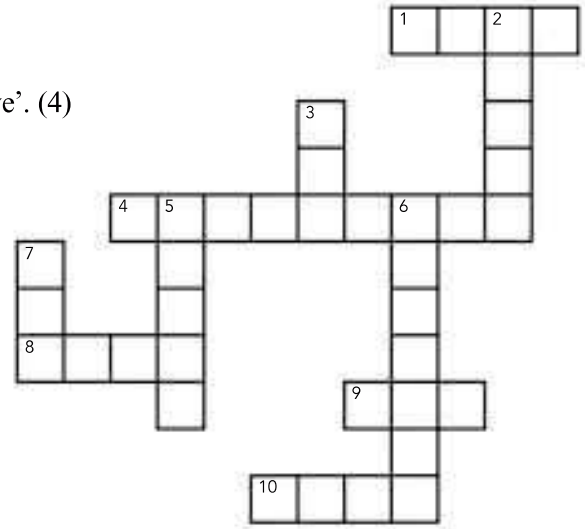
2 In some countries, you …… hands when you meet someone. (5)

3 A short way of saying 'Goodbye'. (3)

5 The opposite of younger. (5)

6 A movement of the hand, arm or head to express something. (7)

7 In Japan and China, it's polite to …… your head when you meet someone. (3)



1.2 It's better to give than to receive

1 Write the words in the box next to their definitions.

brilliant	celebrate	centenary	enamel	enormous	popular

a Very big ……enormous……

b Very clever ……

c Liked by many people ……

d Show that a day is important by having a party or special event

……

e The year that is a hundred years after a special event ……

f Coloured material that is made of glass and which is painted on to metal

jewellery ……

2 Put the letters in the correct order to make a word that completes the sentence.

a My brother's a ……soldier…… (rieldos). He joined the army last year.

b They're …… (denageg) and they're going to get married in July.

c There's a …… (uteats) of a man on a horse in the town square.

d She was wearing a beautiful gold …… (inach) around her neck.

e If they don't stop that fire, it will …… (storyed) the village.

f The United States of America was called the United Colonies before the

American War of …… (nIcedeepdenn).

g He spent hours trying to fix his bike but he didn't have any

…… (scussec). It's still broken.

1.3 What should I give?

1 Read the text. Look up any words you don't know in a dictionary.

Bhutan is a country at the eastern end of the Himalayas. The exchange of gifts is an important part of Bhutanese life.

When you receive a present from someone, you should give a present in return. If their present comes in a container, you should return the container with a few sweets or biscuits, or some fruit in it. You should never open a present in public, or in front of the person who gave you the present.

When you first move into a house, especially in a country area, your new neighbours may welcome you with gifts of eggs, apples or potatoes from their garden. People also give presents to someone who is going away from home to study overseas, or on a long trip.

When receiving a gift, the Bhutanese always gently refuse to take the gift for a few minutes, with polite comments such as: 'You really don't have to do this,' 'It's OK, I don't really need it.' You should offer the gift a second or third time. The person will then accept it.

Study tip

Using a dictionary

Use a good dictionary to help you with difficult words in a text. It will show you how to pronounce the word and what sort of word it is, and it will explain the meaning. It may even have a picture to help you.

This tells you how to pronounce the word.

Container / kən'teɪnə / **noun**

an object such as a box or a bottle that is used for holding something

This tells you the meaning.

This tells you what sort of word it is.

2 Write the definition of the following words and phrases. Use a dictionary if necessary.

a a present ……*a gift*…….

b a container ……

c in public ……

d neighbours ……

e overseas ……

f trip ……

g refuse ……

h comments ……

Past simple: regular and irregular

Use of English

Positive: regular

Yesterday morning we stayed inside and played chess.

When Tariq arrived, we stopped playing and studied for our history test.

Positive: irregular

Then we went for a bike ride. It was fun until I fell off my bike.

Questions

Did you go home after that?

Did you cycle home?

Was your bike OK?

Wh- questions

Where did you get your chess set?

Who taught you to play chess?

Negative

Luckily I didn't hurt myself and there weren't any more accidents!

Short answers

Yes, we did.

No, I didn't.

No, it wasn't.

Check!

Complete the rules.

We form the regular past simple by adding ……[1] or *d* to the infinitive, or by deleting *y* and adding ……[2]. Sometimes we double the consonant.

In the past simple we use *did* in questions and ……[3] in negatives.

The past simple affirmative of *be* is ……[4] in the singular and *were* in the plural. The negative is *wasn't* / ……[5].

Focus

1 Write positive and negative sentences in the past simple.

a (not play) table tennis yesterday. I (play) chess.

I didn't play table tennis yesterday. I played chess.

b The pandas (not look) happy. They (look) very sleepy.

……

c Ken (not arrive) in the morning. He (arrive) in the afternoon.

……

d They (not try) to help. They (try) to hide.

……

e I (not carry) the big suitcase. I (carry) the little one.

……

f You (not drop) a plate. You (drop) a glass.

……

g We (not have) lunch together. We (have) supper.

……

Practice

2 Find and correct the mistakes.

a I ~~studyed~~ English before. ……*studied*……

b You writed about his book in your essay. ……

c She cryed when she heard the news. ……

d They wantted to wait outside. ……

e The children really enjoied themselves. ……

f He stoped the car and got out. ……

Get it right!

Remember that we don't add regular endings to irregular verbs:

We flyed to France last year. ✗

We flew to France last year. ✓

Challenge

3 Write questions and answers in the past simple.

a (Raz write) this poem? …*Did Raz write this poem?*……

b What (you think) of the wedding? ……

c Who (send) you that beautiful card? ……

d (you watch) that film about pandas? ……

e No. I (write) it for my sister's wedding. …*No. I wrote it for my sister's wedding.*……

f My friend Helen. She (make) it herself. ……

g Yes, I (see) half of it but then I (fall) asleep. ……

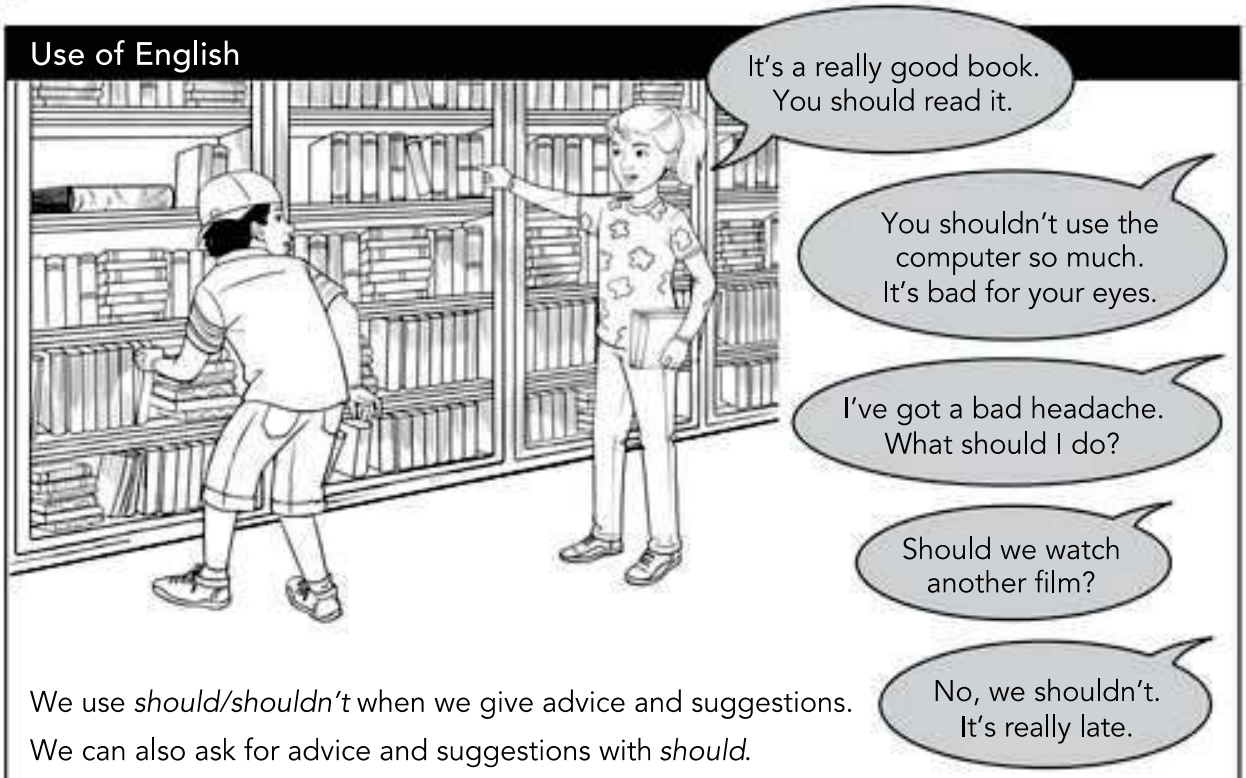
h I (think) it was beautiful but my mum (cry)! ……

4 Match the questions and answers in Exercise 3.

a ……*e*…… b …… c …… d ……

Should / shouldn't + infinitive

Use of English



We use *should/shouldn't* when we give advice and suggestions.
We can also ask for advice and suggestions with *should*.

Check!

Complete the explanation.

You *should* do this = It's good to do this; it's a good idea.

You ……[1] do this = It's not good to do this; it's not a good idea.

……[2] I do this? = Is it a good idea to do this?

Focus

1 **Circle the correct word.**

a **We *should / shouldn't*** send Nina a card. It's her birthday tomorrow.

b You ***should / shouldn't*** laugh. I'm talking about a serious problem.

c He ***should / shouldn't*** work harder. He wants to be a doctor one day.

d People ***should / shouldn't*** waste water.

e You ***should / shouldn't*** look carefully before you cross the road.

2 Order the words to make questions.

a buy / flowers / Should / some / take / to / us / we / with / ? …Should we buy some flowers to take with us?……

b about / I / party / Should / tell / the / Wang / ? ……

c on / our / we / work / projects / together / Should / ? ……

d jackets / our / put / should / we / Where / ? ……

e bring / How / money / much / we / should / ? ……

Practice

3 A doctor is speaking. Complete her words with *should* or *shouldn't* and a verb from the box.

go	clean	do	talk	drink	play	spend	eat

Be healthy!

a You …should do… exercise or sport four times a week.

b You …… to bed late. We all need eight hours sleep a night.

c We …… our teeth after every meal.

d You …… plenty of fruit and vegetables.

e Young children …… coffee. It isn't good for them.

f Everyone …… some time outside every day.
Fresh air is good for us.

g You …… computer games all day. It's bad for your eyes.

h When you have problems you …… about them to family or friends.

Challenge

**4 How can you make your life, your school, your town better?
Complete the sentences with your own ideas.**

a I think I should ….go to bed earlier…… .

b I don't think I should …… .

c I think at school we should …… .

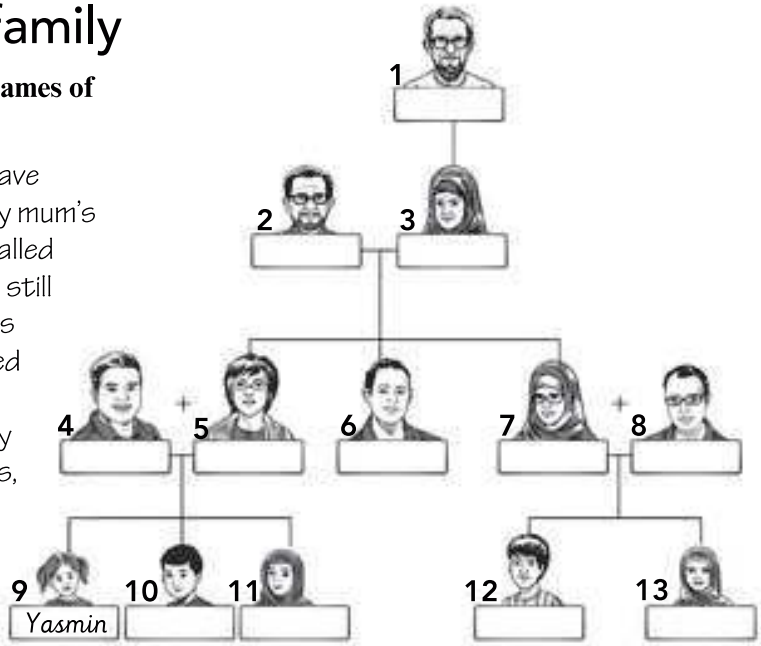
d I don't think …… should …… .

e I don't think …… should …… .

1.4 You and your family

1 Read Laila's words and write the names of the people on the family tree.

'I'm Laila. I'm married to Farid. We have a boy, Rachid, and a girl, Samira. My mum's name is Khadija and my father is called Yousef. One of my grandparents is still alive. It's my mum's dad. His name is Ali and he's 85. I have a sister called Jamila and a brother called Khalil. Jamila is married to Omar and they have a boy called Amir and two girls, Yasmin and Salma.'



2 What do they say about family life? Use words from the box to complete the sentences.

aunt	uncle	cousin	daughter	family	grandfather	great grandfather
son	nieces	parents	sisters	nephews	brother (x2)	

a Amir: 'My ……sisters…… Yasmin and Salma are very silly. My …… Rachid is cool.'

b Khadija: 'I think my …… Khalil should get married and start a ……'

c Farid: 'My …… Samira made me a delicious cake.'

d Samira: 'My …… Jamila is an amazing swimmer.'

e Yasmin: 'My …… Amir never helps with my homework.'

f Omar: 'I'm teaching Jamila's …… Ali to use a mobile phone. It isn't an easy job!'

g Rachid: 'My …… Ali tells some amazing stories.'

h Jamila: 'Dad's father – our grandfather was called Khalil, like my ……'

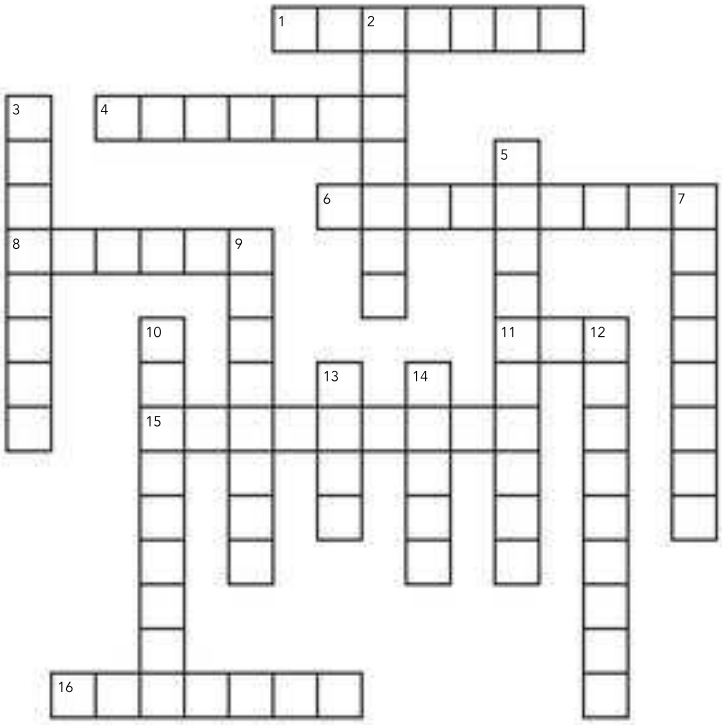
i Salma: 'My …… Farid is the best cook in the world!'

j Khalil: 'It's very expensive buying presents for my three …… and two …… .'

k Samira: 'Both my …… wear glasses.'

1.5 Family history

1 Solve the crossword.



Across

1 We all receive 50% of our ……. material from each parent. (7)

4 The largest ocean. (7)

6 'I'm ……. from people who travelled to Canada thousands of years ago.' (9)

8 Everyone's ancestors came from this continent. (6)

11 This is short for deoxyribonucleic acid. (3)

15 Europe is one; Asia is another one. (9)

16 Some people want to learn about their family ……. (7)

Down

2 The part of the cell that contains genetic information. (7)

3 A member of your family. (8)

5 Eye colour is ……. It depends on the eye colour of a person's parents. (10)

7 Find out. (8)

9 The second largest ocean. (8)

10 The people who started your family a very long time ago. (9)

12 Sydney, Canberra and Darwin are cities in this country. (9)

13 Another word for *join*. (4)

14 They are the small things that make up all the parts of our bodies. (5)

2 Complete the text with the correct word from the box.

cell	DNA	genetic	know	nucleus	work

Our bodies have around 210 types of ….cell…..[1] Each cell does a different job to help our body to ……[2]. There are blood cells, bone cells and cells that make our muscles. Cells ……[3] what to do because DNA in the ……[4] tells them. DNA is like a computer program. The cell is the computer and the ……[5] is the program or code. Inside the DNA, there are genes. Genes give ……[6] instructions. They tell a cell how to make protein to grow and live.

1.6 You and your school

1 Complete the conversation between Anisha and Adam with the correct form of the verbs in the present perfect.

Anisha: Which subjects .....have you enjoyed.....[1] (you / enjoy) most?

Adam: Well, I .....[2] (enjoy) Science. I like doing experiments in the lab. What about you?

Anisha: English is my favourite subject, because we .....[3] (read) some funny stories and we .....[4] (do) some creative writing. .....[5] (you / do) any after-school activities?

Adam: Yes, I have. I .....[6] (join) the school orchestra. I'm learning to play the drums. What about you?

Anisha: I .....[7] (not / have) time. Which sports .....[8] (you / play)?

Adam: I .....[9] (play) football.

Anisha: I've played volleyball.

Adam: .....[10] (the headteacher / speak) to you yet?

Anisha: Yes, she knows my name. She said, 'Good morning, Anisha'. .....[11] (you / enjoy) this term so far?

Adam: Yes, I have. I .....[12] (make) quite a lot of new friends and I .....[13] (enjoy) it.

Challenge

2 Write the answers to these questions.

a Which subjects have you enjoyed most this term?

.....

b Why have you enjoyed those subjects?

.....

c Which sports or after-school activities have you done?

.....

d What have you enjoyed most about school so far this term?

.....

Which / that, who and *whose* in defining relative clauses

Use of English

We use a **defining relative clause** to give essential information to define or identify the person or thing we are talking about.

I've got a friend. He stands on his head every day.

I've got a friend *who* stands on his head every day.

Do you know the Spanish girl? She lives on the third floor.

Do you know the Spanish girl *who* lives on the third floor?

Check!

Complete the rules.

We can use the relative pronouns *who, which, that, whose* to join two sentences.

The part of the sentence starting with *who / which / that / whose* is called a ……[1] clause.

We use ……[2] or ……[3] for people.

We use ……[4] or ……[5] for things and animals.

Focus

1 Circle the correct relative pronoun.

a Have you seen those lizards ***who / which*** can change colour?
b I've got a friend ***who / which*** can speak five languages.
c I never wear shoes ***who / which*** hurt my feet.
d Nadia knows someone ***who / which*** has a pet spider.
e Where are the books ***who / which*** were lying on the table?
f My mother likes films ***who / which*** make her cry.
g I don't know anybody ***who / whose*** parents own a restaurant.

2 Rewrite all the *which* sentences in Exercise 1 with *that*.

a …Have you seen those lizards that can change colour?……
b ……
c ……
d ……

Practice

3 Join the sentences with *who, that* or *whose*.

a What's the name of the boy? He fell off the stage in the concert.

…*What's the name of the boy who fell off the stage in the concert?*……

b I had lunch with the girl. Her father owns the local cinema.

……

c He liked the cakes. They remind him of his granny's cooking.

……

d The magician did a trick. It amazed everyone.

……

e What's the name of the tennis player? She won at Wimbledon last year.

……

4 Match the sentence beginnings with the endings. Then join them with *who, which / that* or *whose*.

a	My friend has a cat	1	does our homework!
b	I don't like people	2	likes watching TV.
c	That's the girl	3	talk in the cinema.
d	Let's invent a machine	4	father taught us to swim.

a …*My friend has a cat that likes watching TV.*……

b ……

c ……

d ……

Challenge

5 Complete these sentences with *who / which / whose* + a relative clause.

a I've got a cousin …*who loves making cakes.*……

b I like films ……

c I don't like people ……

d I want a machine ……

e I've got a friend ……

f I know ……

Present perfect simple

Use of English

Affirmative

I've finished my painting.
My uncle has opened a new shop.
They've moved to Australia.

Negative

Dianne hasn't started her project yet.
You haven't talked to me all day.

Questions and short answers

Have you started your homework?
No, I haven't.
Has Chau asked you to her party?
Yes, she has.

Irregular forms

Aarav has lost his glasses.
She hasn't broken her leg but she's hurt it.
Have you seen the new lab?

There's a list of irregular past participles on page 151 of this book.

Check!

Complete the rules.

We form the present perfect simple with the verb ……[1] and the past participle.

In the third person singular, the short form of *has* is ……[2], e.g. *It's stopped raining.*

The past participle of regular verbs ends in ……[3].

Many verbs have an irregular past participle: *break* / ……[4], *lose* / ……[5], *see* / ……[6].

We use the present perfect simple to talk about actions in the past that have a result in the present, e.g. / ……[7] *lost my glasses* (= I haven't got them now).

Get it right!

Remember that we never use the present perfect with time phrases like *yesterday, last week/night/year, on Saturday*. With those time phrases, we use the past simple: *I saw Kim last week.*

Focus

1 Complete each sentence with the correct verb in the present perfect.

answer	close	finish	travel	invite	try	wait

a We ….'ve finished…. our homework. Can we go and play football?

b I …… the email from Karen.

c Great! Melissa …… me to her party.

d My uncle is a pilot and he …… all over the world.

e We …… long enough and he still isn't here. Let's go without him.

f They …… the cinema so now we always watch films online.

g I …… all the cakes in that shop and they're all delicious.

Practice

2 Complete the questions with *have* or *has*.

a ….Has…. Anita arrived yet?

b …… you saved enough money to buy a bicycle?

c …… I played tennis with you?

d …… Ahmet visited recently?

e …… we walked a kilometre yet?

f …… it stopped raining?

g …… they talked about their plans for the future?

Challenge

3 Complete the dialogue with a phrase from the box, using the present perfect.

a A: Does Aysha like your new hairstyle?

B: I think she will but …she hasn't seen it yet.…….....

b A: What's the camera like on that phone?

B: I don't know. …….....

c A: Would you like a piece of cake?

B: Yes, please. …….....

d A: Does your leg hurt a lot?

B: It hurts a bit. Luckily, …….....

e A: Is Lena having fun in Australia?

B: I don't know. …….....

I (not / eat) all day.
I (not / break) it.
I (not / take) any photos yet.
She (not / write) to me.
~~She (not / see) it yet.~~

1.7 Improve your writing

1 A teacher is speaking. Complete the sentences with *and, but, so* or *because.*

a The first month of term has gone fast ……*and*……. I've been very busy.

b The new students have settled in ……. made friends.

c Most of them are doing well ……. there have been a few problems.

d Last week one student was 15 minutes late for a lesson ……. I gave him extra homework.

e I've agreed to help with the after-school jazz band ……. I'm going to organise a concert at the end of term.

2 Complete the science teacher's report for the school website with words from the box.

chemistry	far	few	first	lab	marks	presentation	subject	teaching	well

The first ……*few*……[1] weeks have gone ……[2] and I've enjoyed ……[3] the new students. At ……[4] some of them were a bit nervous about learning ……[5] because it's a completely new ……[6] for them. But they love our beautiful new science ……[7]. Yesterday two students gave a ……[8] about the DNA of an onion. It was excellent so I gave them good ……[9]. So ……[10], so good!

3 Imagine you are a sports, languages or art teacher at your school. You have to write a report for the school website. Plan your report by answering these questions.

a What subject do you teach? ……

b What is the classroom/gym/sports ground/art studio like? ……

c Have any of your students done presentations? About what? ……

d Have you agreed to help with any after-school activities? ……

e Are you going to organise an end-of-term party or concert? ……

Challenge

4 Use Exercises 1 and 2 to write your report in your notebook. It should be about 100 words.
Start like this: *It has been a good term so far with my new students. I teach …… and this term I have got …… [how many?] new students.*

1.8 Fiction

1 Complete the text with words from the box.

allow	forest	goat	guards	thought	peasants	poorest	powerful	sent	time

Once upon a ...*time*...[1] there was a rich and .....[2] man. All the people who lived near him were poor .....[3], who worked on his land. The rich man didn't .....[4] them to come near his house.

One day a peasant said, 'Once I saw the rich man in his garden.' Another peasant said, 'I saw him in the .....[5] riding his horse.' A third peasant, who was the .....[6] man in the village, said, 'That's nothing! I can go and eat with him any time.' The others said, 'Don't talk rubbish! If you ever have a meal with him in his house, we'll give you a .....[7] and three bags of rice.'

The next day, the peasant went to the rich man's house and told the .....[8] that he had good news, which he could only say in private. The guards told the rich man what the peasant had said. The rich man .....[9] the peasant would tell him something important that could make him even richer. So he .....[10] the guards away and let the peasant come in.

2 Put the dialogue between the rich man and the peasant in the correct order.

[ ] **Peasant:** I can't say, Sir, but I need to know.

[ ] **Peasant:** It's not exactly good news, Sir. It's a question. What's the value of a piece of gold the size of a melon?

[ ] **Peasant:** Thank you, Sir. I enjoyed that meal.

[ ] **Peasant:** Not exactly. But if you don't know the price of gold, I'll go home for lunch.

[ ] **Peasant:** Thank you, Sir. I would like to stay for lunch.

[ ] **Rich man:** But why? Have you found gold?

[*11*] **Rich man:** Good. Now where is the gold and I'll give you a sack of corn.

[ ] **Rich man:** Oh, you're hungry. You can have lunch with me.

[ ] **Rich man:** Servants, bring us lunch for me and my guest. NOW!

[*1*] **Rich man:** What's this good news you want to tell me, peasant?

[ ] **Rich man:** The size of a melon? Why do you want to know that?

Challenge

3 Read the ending and write the dialogue between the peasant and the rich man in your notebook.

In the end the peasant tells the rich man that he hasn't got any gold. The rich man gets angry and calls him a fool. The peasant says that he isn't a fool because he has had a good meal and won a goat and three bags of rice from his friends.